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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements ordered in the inside every publication—or inserted otherwise than regularly, to be charged same every insertion.

AGENTS.
Col. R. M. Cochran, Marklesburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1838.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday,	4 47	7 13	
Saturday,	4 47	7 13	*For June, 1838.*
Sunday,	4 47	7 13	d. h. m.
Monday,	4 47	7 13	Full 7 11 39 even.
Tuesday,	4 47	7 13	Last 13 9 15 even.
Wednesday,	4 47	7 13	New 21 9 18 even.
Thursday,	4 47	7 13	First 29 7 56 even.

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

TWO LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D. of Germany (Europe,) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and RADICAL doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by some of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which he contended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute. Contagion is a disease always occasioned by disordered state of Vis Vitæ (or *Life Principle*) of the human body: IT often secretly sterling to the system for years before there is the least complaint in the Lungs [1]—and which may be as certainly, though not as speedily, cured, as a common cold or simple headache. An invariably previous description of this, as it imports unimportant lesson to the unhappy family of health genius, teaching those in the multitude how they may be enabled to avoid their "gloomy forebodings" even while they themselves secure from its fatal clutches, is proof that the great secret in the art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the bud, and not wait till the bud blows out.

This illustrious benefactor of mankind is the unfeigned gratitude of the world, for the salvation of his

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

Upon being list mily justly claim for it such a victory it has so signally triumphed over our most cruel enemy,

CONSUMPTION,

in the first and last stages—a medicine which is thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the

CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS;

evidence, or which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wonderful virtues have so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into cheerfulness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S
Matchless Sanative,

obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and these possessing a three-fold power; and though destined as a remedy for Consumption solely, is possessed of such efficacious influence over many diseases of the human system as a medicine which begins to be colored by physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the Inevitable Grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explain the manner of taking the half or quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one-third six dollars (**Two Dollars and Fifty Cents**) per half ounce. Persons who live in unhealthy climates, either hot or cold—all operatives and others confined with many sedentary, and all who lead unhealthy and inactive lives, are exposed to various diseases maladies; which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the gloom of health, and while they regard no danger nigh"—maladies which an occasional use of the Sanative would check in the

The patient, while using the medicine should eat and drink (in kind, not quantity) whatever the appetite dictates; and not be compelled to force upon against nature, every medley which the best friends and kindest nurses often impradently recommend. NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants;) and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible recipe. If we refer for the patient water, porter, or hock, they hear her; if she direct fish, fowl, eggs, or a beef steak, they regard her voice. In other words the patient should eat and drink whatever his *appetite* craves, not forgeting to be "temperate in all things."

In burning fevers, mock not the patient's importunate call for cooling drink by simply moistening his parched lips; but place by his bedside a pail of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure. This is reason—this is common sense; this is nature.

A CERTIFICATE.

We, three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany, in Europe,

the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but as philanthropy and benevolence soar here, where ambition and selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the merits or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's Sanative, we are happy to say that we deem the Sanative too valuable not to be generally known, for what our eyes beheld and our ears have heard we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offo Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unlooked for results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany, (has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his agents, as will be seen below—which, together with the certificate from three eminent German physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sanative as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, Esq. of New York.

New York, October 9, 1837.

Dr. D. S. Rowland,—Sir, About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a Newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I presumed you were agent, and which professed to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and assiduously endeavoring to restore her health without success, I stepped over to his house and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this new medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing, Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, as her disease was beyond the reach of human skill, and as he thought the medicine could do no good, as her days were numbered." I returned and informed my wife of the doctor's opinion, and as human skill could do no good, as her days were numbered, I procured a dozen per one will suffice as a dose,) and the Sanative being recommended by their physicians who had used it in their practice, she consented to give it a trial. I went and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a few drops of it each time according to the directions. By persevering in the course she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted form began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about the house and to attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion and so are all who know her remarkable case, that *she owes her life to the Sanative alone;* and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit.

I think of going to the South, with my family sometime this fall, and in case I do I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the Physicians here decidedly opposed to it, I do sincerely believe that it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you have liberty to publish it.

Respectfully, &c.

H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No. 2.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Massachusetts.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable medicine in this city have in their possession, many instances which have already been voluntarily made to them of the benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the Agents:

IVES & JEWETT, 139 Essex street.

Testimony No. 3.

From the Boston Morning Post.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

By an article in our paper to-day, it will be seen that this medicine has lost none of its virtues in crossing the Atlantic—for it appears to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!
BETWEEN
"Physians and the Matchless Sanative."

1. WHY are some of the American Physicians making such strong efforts to PUT DOWN the Matchless Sanative?—Let the public answer.

2. Why did the German Physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelicke, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a GREAT BENEFACTOR to mankind? Let the public answer.

3. What medicine HAS cured, IS curing and WILL cure obstinate diseases which physicians CANNOT cure? Let Facts answer.

4. What kind of applestrees are most STONED and CLUBBED? Let farmers answer.

5. Why are physicians constantly PELTING the Sanative and saying nothing against OTHER medicines? Let their Day Book answer.

6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster who had bought a vial of the Sanative for a member, of his family, that it was a DANGEROUS medicine?—Let one of the daily papers answer. The recent experiment which Dr. Adams tried with the Matchless Sanative, in giving a large dose of it to a dog, without killing him, clearly proves that the Sanative was made to CURE and not to KILL.

7. Why do some Physicians SECRETLY buy the Sanative and MIX it with their own medicines, which they use in their daily practice. Answer: that they may have the CREDIT of the CURES.

8. Why is a sick young man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now using the Sanative, without letting the attending physician KNOW it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly answer.

9. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer: they know, if it should be for sale in every town in America, they would shortly be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE.

10. Why will the Matchless Sanative soon be the ONLY medicine used through the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.

11. Why did a certain physician try to HIRE an Editor of a paper to write against the Sanative? Let his CONSCIENCE answer.

The above precious medicine (the original discovery of DR. LOUIS OFFIN GOELICKE, of Germany,) is for sale wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent for the Discoverer, where numerous letters, certifying the good effects of the medicine, may be seen.

Also for sale by retail, in most of the towns in America.

☞ In places, where there is no Agent, the Post Master or any *Storekeeper* who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an Agent.

WILLIAMS & BOYD, *Agents.*
Charlotte, May 28, 1838. 480-*tf*

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public, that they have just received from the Northern Cities, a complete assortment of Goods in their line, consisting of

Gold & Silver Lever Watches,
Plain do.
Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
Fine Razors & Penknives,
Military Goods, and Spectacles,
Silver Thimbles, Pencil Cases,
Pistols, &c.

with watch materials of all kinds.

TROITER & ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, June 5, 1838. 401*tf*

N. B. We expect in a short time a general assortment of first rate **Perfumery, Plated Candlesticks, Castors and Riding Whips,** all of which will be sold on good terms.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Beef are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by Cash or Note, by the July Court—he will attend during Court week to make settlement with all others who may have open accounts at that time.

He also informs his former customers, that he will commence BUTCHERING again on the 1st of July, when he will be glad to furnish them with Beef. WM. F. McCLELLAN.

June 7, 1838. 104

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES
No. 27, N. 5TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
BACK OF MERCHANT'S HOTEL.

THE only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their *Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.*

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Any Editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rate, shall be duly paid in Glasses, at the manufacturer's prices, which of course must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which he can pack and forward them at our risk of breakage.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte that he intends to commence BUTCHERING about the middle of July, and promises to supply the citizens three times a week with good BEEF. He hopes by close attention to business, and the desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. He entitle himself to a liberal

[illegible] ALEXANDER.
June 1, 1838. 400-*tf*

Patent Steam
FEATHER RENOVATOR
FOR
Economy.

THE [illegible] having purchased the right of [illegible] the above Machine in the county of Mecklenburg, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have one in operation in Charlotte, where any one in the town or its vicinity can have their beds renovated. The people in the country are informed that they intend to visit every neighborhood in a short time, so that all may have an opportunity of testing its utility. For further particulars see handbills.

A. MONTGOMERY,
G. W. HOUSTON.
May 17, 1838. 98*tf*

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Facts for the People in Broken Doses! Dose No. 3.

The Government Prints and the Government Official Editor!

From Mr. Bond's Speech.

"We know, sir, at the commencement of Gen. Jackson's Administration, the Official Newspaper was the United States Telegraph, published by Duff Green. Things went on pretty smoothly for a while, and until, as was said, some jealous rivalry sprung up between the then Vice President of the United States and the present President, Mr. Van Buren, who was then Secretary of State. But I do not profess to be familiar with the cause of this family jar. Report said that the Telegraph was not discontinued abruptly, as the official organ, but was gradually supplanted by the Globe, and its Editor, Francis P. Blair, brought here for that purpose from Kentucky. Among the means resorted to for this purpose, as complained of by the Telegraph, were orders or requests to various Postmasters throughout the country to furnish lists of its subscribers. The Globe was then sent to them, claiming to have the special confidence of the party. In this way it was animated into favor among the subscribers of the Telegraph, and in due season the latter paper was wholly abjured. I have no knowledge of all the measures taken "that at all hazards the paper be sustained," and leave it for others who know Francis P. Blair better than I do, to determine whether the Administration, in furnishing an Editor to the Globe, succeeded in getting a "true and trusty fellow, a fellow that will 'go the whole,' who is troubled with no principles on any subject,' but who will support a certain interest through thick and thin." This I know, that the Administration fostered and cherished the Globe with an immense amount of patronage, and in that gave it strength and influence. That paper was first published in 1831. The whole amount paid for printing by the Executive Departments in 1832 and 1833 was $113,346 21, of which $47,245 42 were paid to the Globe, and the residue to various other printing establishments, editors, & publishers throughout the United States. In 1834 and 1835, the whole amount so paid was $83,966 50, of which sum, a part, say $40,473 15, was paid to the Globe, and the residue again divided as before. For the next two years, ending with September, 1837, the several Executive departments paid out, for printing, the enormous sum of $142,804 68! Of this sum, the Globe received $24,381 27, and the balance was divided and subdivided—the spoil being thus given in due proportions among the whole pack, from the sturdy mastiff that howls at the door of the treasury," down "to the most starvelling turnspit that barks on the farthest verge of our frontier."

But it will be observed that, so far, I have stated the amount of the Executive patronage of the press only. In December 1835, the Globe obtained the printing for the House of Representatives, and, for the two years ending on the 30th of September, 1837, its editors or publishers were paid, on that account, $105,914 53!! It thus appears that, for the last six years, the Globe newspaper has received from the Government, as the published documents prove, nearly 220,000. What it has received indirectly, and from office holders and expectants, no one can tell. I will not designate each of the innumerable host of editors and printers on whom this patronage has been showered. Many of them have received small sums; others again, do not quite equal the Globe editors; but I will name a few who seem to be among the preferred, and then leave it for their readers to say whether their papers can be supposed to be under the wholesome regimen of Treasury diet.

I find that Hill & Barton, of New Hampshire, have received, in about six years, between 7,000 and 8,000. During the same time, Shadrach Penn, jr. of Kentucky, has been paid about $10,000, nearly the half of which has been paid within the last two years. During the same time, the firms of True & Green, of Chas. G. Green, of Beals & Green, of Boston, have been paid $27,904 76! In the course of two years, Wardary & Manypenny were paid $2[illegible] Payne & Clark $2,837 53; Mu[illegible] Parry, Philadelphia, $1,822 26; [illegible] Hodary, $1 584; and Samuel [illegible] Brothers, all of Ohio, $2,000. [illegible] Symptoms were made by the [illegible]partment, and, in addition [illegible] patronage, some of these [illegible] advantageous contracts in the same department, for the supply of "paper and twine," connected with their printing of blanks. These contracts for "blanks, paper, and twine" when examined, as they were by the committees of investigation, disclosed the practice of most reprehensible partiality in the Postmaster General for certain political favorites. I have not examined to see if the other Departments did not simultaneously bestow a part of their printing patronage on these same individuals. This further fact, however, is disclosed by the printing accounts of these Departments; that, for some time past they have thrown large portions of their patronage into the hands of Langtree & O'Sullivan, of this city, who are publishing a periodical journal, the "Democratic Review," which professes to be a literary work, but, at the same time, devotes its columns to the cause and defence of the Administration, with a zeal equalled only by the Globe, and, in at least one of its articles recently published, shows as little regard for justice and truth, I think, as that paper does.

The Executive patronage of the press was one of the great chapters of reform into which the famous retrenchment report of this House was divided. It is there stated as an alarming fact that the amount paid for printing and advertising "by the Executive Departments at the seat of Government for the (then) three last years, (1835, 1836, and 1837,) and by the General Post Office, in two years, was $871,630 51." In the same report, we are also told that the printing for Congress, the Senate and House included, from March 1819, to December, 1827, being a period of eight years amounted to $271,883 37. These were thought to be extravagant expenditures, and retrenchment demanded and promised.

I beg the House to indulge me a few moments in holding up to their view and especially to the gentleman from N. York, Mr. Cambreleng, an active member of that committee, a mirror, in which the practical reform may be seen. If the gentleman, or the party, shall find the object a hideous one, I can only say the picture reflected is the work of their own hands.

For the six years ending on 30th September, 1837, the several Executive Departments, inclusive of the General Post Office paid out $340,116 37 for their printing. In order to get three years, so as to compare it with the term and amount before stated by the committee, let us take half of the $340,116 37, say

	$170,058 18
Deduct the amount stated by the committee,	$71,830 51
Amount of increase every three years by the Reformers,	$98,227 67

I also find that in six years, ending on the 30th day of Sept., 1837, the printing for Congress, (Senate and House,) and inclusive of certain land documents books, and engraving, amounted to $751,514 62. Let us deduct the amount reported by the committee as paid for the same object *eight* years by the Administration which was condemned for its extravagance—that was $271,883 37. That operation will show that the Reformers have paid, in legislative patronage of the press, 479,701 25 more in six years than the Whig party paid in *eight* years!!

Having thus shown the amount of, and how this patronage is now used by the Executive, it will be appropriate to see what the friends of Gen. Jackson said would be the consequence of such use. The Committee, in their report, speak of the moral mechanism upon which this patronage acts "as a power that seems irresistable," and say they "will not stop to argue what they predicate as undeniable fact, that by the employment, of the expenditures of the contingent funds of the departments, a Government presses to all intents and purposes effectually established, as much so as if there were an annual item in the appropriation bill for the purpose of purchasing the joint and harmonious action of one hundred papers in the uncompromising vindications of those in power and the unsparing abuse of those who are not." And in the debate already referred to, Mr. Hamilton, one of the reformers, in speaking of payment for the services of the press, observed: "When the Government becomes the paymaster for these services, the evil is infinitely augmented. For, what are the services which the press under such circumstances is expected to render as a return for the partial kindness of the Government? Why, to cover all their approaches to arbitrary power; to defend each measure of misrule and corruption; to find excuses and apologies for every act of imbecility, although the interest and honor of the country may be jeoparded by ignorance, apathy or neglect; but above all, to subject those, who do not think 'the existing powers' entitled to the confidence of the People, to the most unsparing calumny and abuse." Mr. Bond said he would appeal to the House and to the country, if we are not now experiencing daily the practical application of what Mr. Hamilton mentioned as a possible state of things. Is not his description of a subsidized press in the hands of the Government so graphically true of the present Administration and its press, that it might justly be conjectured that they sat for the picture? Every day's experience shows that all who oppose the present Administration are "subjected to the most unsparing calumny and abuse." "Another of the Jackson reformers in this House, Mr.

Floyd of Virginia, observed in debate here, "the Executive influence in this Government was very great, and has been exerted in substituting members in this House as well as great and wise men out of the House." He said "It had been attempted to cut them off by dark intendres," and thus "blasting candidates had been paid directly or indirectly for performing the task."

Mr. Speaker, have we not felt and seen the sad reality of all this for the last nine years, but more particularly since Mr. Van Buren undertook "the improvement of the times," and displayed an ingenious power in the hired columns of the Globe? Who has not been disgusted with the coarse and "unsparing calumny" from day to day poured out upon members of Congress, and of the Senate in particular, who happened to think that the "existing powers were not entitled to the confidence of the People?" Who has not seen the attempt in the Government press to break down the influence and power of "members" and "to cut them off by blasting candidates, paid directly or indirectly for performing the task?" Does not the Globe constantly charge Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Southard, and other Senators as being paid by and under the influence of the Bank of the United States when engaged in the discharge of their high constitutional duties?" And when these foul slanders are howled from the throats of the "sturdy mastiff," at the door of the Treasury, do not the whole kennel, "Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart, little dogs and all," even to the "most starveling cur-mutt that barks on the farthest verge of our frontier," re-echo the sound? The Jackson reformer, Mr. Floyd, spoke of the slanders on members of Congress and other men elsewhere. Why, sir, we daily experience that and more. The President and his press have gone on from time to time calumniating members of Congress and others, individually, and at length have got to slandering the People in a body—a kind of wholesale slander business. If a Congressional district, in the free exercise of its constitutional right, elect a member who will not "bow and do obedience to the party," he is at once proclaimed to be the hired attorney of the bank, and the people of the district are stigmatized as reprieved debtors.

Referring to the district which I have the honor to represent in this body, the President's official organ says:

"The bank held immense power in his (my) district; and exerted its moneyed influence in aid of the Federal party, which has stronger hold in that quarter than in any other part of Ohio. It succeeded by a small majority in electing Mr. Bond, the collector of its funds there. He may be looked upon as the representative of reprieved debtors."

After the vile slanders which the Government press had wantonly heaped upon many of the most eminent and justly distinguished public men of the country, Mr. B. said an humble individual like himself should not complain, but rather feel honored that he was thus noticed. For himself, personally, he would say nothing; but for his district, for his constituents, for the People, who honored him with their confidence, and spoke him their representative here, he had much to say. He could not, perhaps, express all the just indignation that he felt. My constituents, sir, (said Mr. Bond,) in every trait of character which can justly ennoble men, are not second to those of any member of this House. With God's mercy, and their own right arm, they have been the builders of their own fortunes. In every sense, they are virtuous, intelligent, and independent freemen—"who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them." They love their country, and revere its Constitution; but they have never bowed the knee to Baal; and because they will not, the editor of this vile press, bloated and swollen with Government patronage, stigmatizes them as "reprieved debtors." Mr. Speaker, should this "hired scribbler," Francis P. Blair, ever venture into that district, I do not believe that the People, whom he has thus basely slandered, would consent to defile their hands by touching him; but they would cast upon him a scornful and withering look of honest and just indignation, which would give to his visage a more cadaverous look than it even now has. But who is this man who thus impudently arrays himself against the People? Why, sir, he is himself a "reprieved debtor" of the very bank which he is every day reviling. Do gentlemen require proof? The files of this House furnish it. A paper reported or filed by one of the committees of this House shows that this same Francis P. Blair, who was brought here from Frankfort in the State of Kentucky, owed the bank of the United States the sum of $20,734 96. It is true that only a part of this sum was his own debt; nevertheless, on his own account, and as security for others, he was debtor to that bank, on the 30th day of November, 1820, for the whole amount of the sum which I have mentioned. Did he pay it? No, sir. Does he yet owe it? No, sir. How was he discharged? He compromised; if the terms on which he was released are justly entitled to be called a compromise. What were those terms? Why he held a clerk's fee bill amounting to $37 42, and a note on a gentleman by the name of Gratz for $200 say together $237 42, which he gave up to the bank, and was released from $20,746 38? Now, sir, I think Francis P. Blair may justly be called a "reprieved debtor."

From the Raleigh Register.

Henry Clay in Boston and Baltimore.

Messrs. Editors:—We have before examined some of the principles and objects of the Abolitionists—we have glanced at some of their past acts, and alluded to their future designs. We have seen them, and still see them, striving to overturn established customs and to invade rights protected by Constitutional provisions; their designs are before the country—they cannot conceal them. And now, I ask, will this party, will these individuals cast their votes for a silent *holder*, in preference to a candidate residing in a State where slavery has been abolished? Will they overlook the fortress of their strength (the "*free*" States) and seek in the camp of their enemies a leader to conduct their campaign? Such leader, too, who has done more than any other man living to thwart and prostrate their schemes? In fine, will they forsake Martin Van Buren, who stood undistinct in support of their measures in 1830, (the era of their power) and turn over to *Henry Clay*, their most determined enemy then and now? The idea is absurd. Rely upon it, Messrs. Editors, Martin Van Buren will receive every Abolitionist vote in preference to Henry Clay. He is identified with the Abolitionists by *past* and *present* association, by education, by sectional feeling and by votes and opinions which commit him in their favor. He was raised and still resides among them; he sided with them in opposition to the admission of Missouri; and now, when the question is somewhat altered, and they have staked their hopes upon the District of Columbia, he is still found "sitting cheek by jowl" with his old associates; he *dares* not deny them the right to interfere with Slavery—at least, he "would not consider himself *safe*" in asserting that they had not the constitutional power of abolishing slavery in the District. (*See his letter to the Northampton gentlemen.*)

In all these particulars Mr. Clay is directly opposite. His earliest impressions of Government were imbibed in States tolerating Slavery; he is himself an owner of slaves, and his constituents and supporters are a slave-holding people; he defied and prostrated the Abolitionist forces in 1820, and now, he meets them at the threshold, and avows his undying hatred to them and their fanatical measures. (*See his Resolutions on this subject introduced in the Senate not many days ago.*)

In addition to these facts, what evidences do we see among the Abolitionists themselves, of their preference for either of these prominent men? One of their leading Journals (the *Colored American*) declares that it will sustain "*Martin Van Buren before Henry Clay.*" And another (the "*Friend of Man.*") avows that it *will not support Mr. Clay*, and that "*no friend of freedom* (Abolition) *ought to do it.*"

It is well known, that one of the objects of the Abolitionists' deadly enmity, is the *American Colonization Society*. Its principles are in direct conflict with the plans of the fanatics, and would effectually overthrow all their amalgamation schemes. Its officers and advocates are, many of them, from Slave-holding States, and its branches or auxiliaries are found throughout the South. On this Society they vent their bitterest curses. The following is their manifesto against the Colonization Society:

1. "It has broken up certain dangerous schools where colored children were instructed in the *mysteries* of "reading, writing, and arithmetic," in Connecticut and New Hampshire.

2. It has devoted the time and talents of its agents, and the pages of its reports and periodicals, to attacks upon the "fanatical" abolitionists, and arguments against abolition, and apologies for the "domestic institutions" of the South.

3. It has encouraged Judge Lynch in his summary decisions against the disturbers of those institutions.

4. It has succeeded in bringing upon itself the utter abhorrence of the entire colored population of the free States.

5. It has also succeeded, in some cases, and especially in Maryland and Virginia, in making a portion of the free people of color willing to go to Africa just as the Moors of Spain, under the influence of that grand engine of Colonization the Holy Inquisition, were made willing to emigrate to the same continent.

We might go on to enumerate still more of the doings of the Society equally creditable to its benevolence and patriotism, but we forbear. It might be well however to glance at some things which it has *not* done.

1. It has not been guilty of petitioning Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and has never had the folly to trouble itself about the *domestic* slave trade, especially as its first president was a slave-dealer.

2. It has not remonstrated against the gag resolutions of Pinckney and Patton.

3. Although its officers in slave States have been and still are, the *owners* of a large number of slaves, yet, they have never been guilty of the sin of emancipating any.

4. It has had nothing to do with opposing the annexation of Texas to this Union."

These are the terms in which they speak of the American Colonization Society—these are some of the maledictions which they daily shower upon it; and yet, the man who has stood undismayed by this society, who has long been one of its Vice-Presidents, is now its President, and still zealously sustains its principles and objects, is this same HENRY CLAY, who [certain Van Buren partizans would have us believe] is going heart and hand with the Abolitionists! Truly, some people are wonderfully ingenious.

But further remarks upon this subject are useless. No man in his proper senses *really* believes that Mr. Clay is leagued with the Abolitionists. The attempt to class him among them is a *desperate* stratagem, resorted to by a sinking faction, who clutch at every floating object, to sustain their waning fortunes. The people will settle this matter at the Polls.

I have thus, Messrs. Editors, given you some of my reasons for preferring Mr. Clay. More might be adduced—but these alluded to are sufficient to settle my opinion. In our own State we need not fear the result; and I doubt not the entire South will be found united, "hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder," in the same conflict.

REGULUS.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

If any candidate wants a *hobby*, in these times of *political* dearth, let him take up the subject of common schools, and tell the people he is in favor of taxing them for the purpose of extending the benefits of education to the poor and the needy of the country. How many of you, gentlemen Candidates in N. C. would beg to be excused?

We are much pleased with the school system of Massachusetts. That state, after being divided into counties, townships, &c. is subdivided into a number of small districts of a few miles square, with a commodious school-house in the centre. At every one of these school-houses is regularly taught spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography and some other branches, from five to nine months in the year. For the support of these schools the people tax themselves in town meeting, according to their own liberality. The tax when laid is assessed on property. It is then collected like other taxes, and paid over to the trustee of the district. This trustee is an officer elected by the people, and undertakes by virtue of his office to build, repair, &c. the school-house of his district, and to employ the most approved teachers. This plan is said to be remarkable for its simplicity, its cheapness and its efficacy. It has no complicated machinery to embarrass its operations; its cost is scarcely two dollars for six months tuition: and it reaches and blesses with the most useful parts of learning at least, every child in the community, rich or poor.—*Southern Citizen.*

Unusual event and interesting ceremonial.—Mrs. Manheim presented her husband in this city, 10 days ago, with *three sons at one birth!* Parent and children are doing well. This event was duly celebrated on Sunday last (on the 8th day, according to the Hebrew Ritual,) by the circumcision and naming of the three little strangers, Isaac, Daniel and Jacob—(See the 17th chapter of Genesis.)—upon which occasion Dr. Cohen, in a very impressive address, pronounced the event to be without precedent among the people of his nation. The whole ceremony was unique to strangers, and very interesting to all the witnesses. As the rite was performed with each infant a neat silver medal, with the name inscribed, and hung with a differently colored ribband, was thrown around the neck of each, to distinguish him from his brethren. A plentiful entertainment, and some fine sacred music, closed the ceremony. Some of the Fair Sex, in the spirit of mother Eve, might be tempted to inquire the ages and temperament of the parents of this extraordinary Trio—but we do not feel ourselves at liberty to unveil such mysteries to profane eyes.

Upon one point, we hope that we are all agreed—that the means of the parents may "increase and multiply" with the number of their offspring.—*Richmond (Vir.) Enq.*

A Curiosity.—We were shown a beautiful specimen of the ingenuity of birds a few days since by Dr. Cook of this borough. It was a bird's nest, made entirely of silver wire, beautifully woven together. The nest was found on a sycamore tree on the Cadorus by Dr. Francis Beard, of York county. It was the nest of a hanging-bird, and the material was probably obtained from a soldier's epaulette which it had found.—*West Chester Village Record.*

To make a brilliant Stucco White Wash for all buildings.—Take clean lumps of well burnt lime slacked. Add one fourth pound of whiting, or burnt alum pulverized, one pound of loaf sugar, three quarts of rice flour made into a thin and well boiled paste, and one pound of chesnut glue dissolved as cabinet makers do. This may be put on cold within doors, but hot outside. This will be as brilliant as plaster Paris, and retain its brilliancy. The President's house in Washington is washed with it.

A New Metallic Basis.—Some waggish Loco Foco recently sent Mr. Biddle a *specimen* shinplaster, very carefully pasted on a piece of tin, which had been submitted to the malleating process. The donor advised him to issue a few thousand dollars, assuring him that it was an everlasting plan for circulating a paper medium of exchange on a metallic basis. This joke is too good to be lost although perpetrated by a Loco Foco.

VERY GOOD.—We take the following from the Augusta Georgia Press.

Not at Home!—We learn, that one of our witty fellow citizens, on being recently thrown into prison for debt, hung out a board from his window with this inscription, "*where liberty dwells, there is my country.*"

It is said to be a curious fact that no other insect whatever, but the silk worm feeds upon the mulberry tree. Various caterpillars have been put upon these leaves, but they have always been found to reject them. Even the Aphides, some species of which are found on nearly other plant, have never been discovered on the mulberry.

From the National Intelligencer, 6th inst.

THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

A sudden panic has seized the editor of the Richmond Enquirer on the subject of the Sub-Treasury bill. He is astonished to learn by his private letters from Washington, that there is now a probability that the bill will pass the House of Representatives. The Public has, he says, been lulled into a false security as to the fate of this measure; it was thought that the public voice had consigned it to the sheep of death, when all at once it is found to be running itself for certain and possible triumph!

What the probabilities are in regard to the Sub-Treasury bill we are ourselves unable to say. We perceive, however, that the sagacious and generally well-informed Washington correspondent of the New York Courier expresses the opinion that there is a majority of the House against the bill; but a majority so small that it is believed every member must be at his post to ensure its defeat. If this be fact as well as opinion, it develves a high responsibility on every individual member of the House of Representatives, and the country will "expect every man to do his duty."

But, should these calculations prove false; should the Administration party prevail, and the dreaded bill become a law; who, we ask, will be more to blame for it than the editor of the Enquirer himself? While he professedly deprecates the success of this, the great leading *project* of the Administration, to which every thing within its power is made to bend, is he not daily supplicating every man, of every shade of politics, to rally round and support that same Administration, (*sauve qui sauve*, as he himself would say,) whatever may betide? And can he expect to influence men to oppose the cherished policy of the Administration, while in the same breath he tells them that all the hopes of the country depend upon an unhesitating support of that Administration? The denunciations of the Sub Treasury scheme by the Editor of the Enquirer—though he pronounce it ruinous, unwise, anti-republican, and fraught with more mischiefs than ever was fabled of Pandora's box—are of little value, if with the same pen he solemnly conveyorate that the hopes of the country, and the very existence of republicanism, hang on loyalty to the Administration. Can he persuade men to wade knee deep in sin, and there stop? Dotage itself could hardly believe it, nor could fatuity more fatally trifle with vital interests. Every man must see that, if the Administration were to succeed in carrying this pernicious measure, it would be a proclamation of war against the banks and credit of the country. The Sub-Treasury bill, even in the modified shape in which it passed the Senate, and is now lying on the table of the House of Representatives, goes the whole Bantonian theory to hard-money and hostility to all banks. It proposes to "divorce" the interest of the governors from the interest of the governed, and, what is worse, to place all the commerce (so far as money enters into it) and all the currency of the country under the control of the Executive, through a host of useless officers, the power of appointing whom will, besides, add so much more to the already baleful extent of Executive patronage.

One consequence of the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill will be greatly to impede, if not entirely to prevent, the resumption of specie payments by the banks. Already we see what a damp has been cast on the general joy upon the repeal of the old Specie Circular by the new Treasury Circular. That circular has chilled and checked at once the flood of vivifying confidence which, bursting all remaining restraints, was beginning to course rapidly and wholesomely through the veins of the body politic. It has had this effect, not so much because of the restrictions which it imposes, as of the rankling hate which it displeases to existing institutions interwoven with and inseparable from the general prosperity of all interests of the country. The mere threat to revive the Sub-Treasury bill, which was supposed to be lying dead upon the table of the House of Representatives, is another obstacle to the resumption of specie payments; and if the Executive influence is now strong enough in the House of Representatives to carry that measure, against the known will of the People, as indicated by all the recent elections, it may be safely assumed that the general effective resumption of specie payments which, but a week ago was, believed to be so near at hand, is, for all purposes beneficial to the present generation, as distant as the day of judgment.

Let us hope that no such misfortune overhangs the country, and that the fears of the Editor of the Enquirer may prove to be any thing but prophetic. Should it unhappily turn otherwise, however, let the Editor of the Enquirer, instead of kissing the rod, as hitherto, help to break it; or, what will be in effect the same, strike down the hand that wields it.

One hundred and five millions in three years!!!—Let not the reader be startled at this. It is only the amount expended by our *economical, democratic* administration in three years!!! Comment is unnecessary. It furnishes the right key to unlock the mystery of an empty treasury. The people must surely feel under great obligations to an administration whose only virtue has been to relieve them of the burden of an overflowing treasury, and saddle them with interest on an indirect loan of ten millions of dollars!! If the mesarchical principle, "a public debt is a blessing," be true, our country, under the present rulers, is in a fair way to [illegible] deeply [illegible].—*Raleigh Star.*

Signs.—The Pittsburg Constellation, the organ of the Loco Foco party in Virginia, carrying the name name of Mr. Tyler, to the colors of the Richmond Whig, says: "While we are free to admit that of all the prominent Whigs in the State we should decidedly prefer to see Mr. Tyler in the station, and while we go *freely* admit, also, that we prefer him, or any other open opponent to the present "Conservative" Administration, [Mr. Rives] we must say that the grounds of our preference consist in no hope or expectation that Mr. V. Buren's administration has anything in the shape of active support to expect at his hand."

The words in italics are evidences of the fate of Mr. Rives.

☞ It should not be forgotten,
That during Mr. Adams' administration, the expenses of the Government were
THIRTEEN MILLIONS A YEAR;
and that, under Mr. Van Buren's, the expenses of the Government are
THIRTY-TWO MILLIONS A YEAR.
Nor should it be forgotten,
That during Mr. Adams' administration, the millions of debt was annually
PAID OFF;
while under Mr. Van Buren's administration
THE MILLIONS OF DEBT IS CONTRACTED;
and what is still worse than all, this debt is contracted by the issue of
☞ SHIN PLASTERS ☜

The Globe denounces the banks for issuing post notes. Why does it not denounce the Government for issuing post notes? What are the Treasury notes but "post notes?" What are "post notes" but notes not payable until a given period after date?—*Louisville Jour.*

Some of our Loco Foco contemporaries are berating Mr. Clay soundly for his proposition to establish a national bank. Now we should like to know whether this scheme of Mr. Clay is not the very plan which General Jackson meant to propose, if he had been asked to give his views. Does not the Loco Foco editor know that it is not?—*U. S. Gazette.*

THE VOICE OF CONNECTICUT.

The following is a copy of the Preamble and Resolutions on the Sub-Treasury bill which were passed by the General Assembly of

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.—General Assembly, May Session, 1838.

Whereas, a bill, called the Sub-Treasury, or Independent Treasury Bill, is now pending before Congress, and adoption said bill, in the opinion of this Assembly, is, in its character and tendency contrary to the spirit of our institutions, dangerous to our liberties, and destructive of our dearest interest; and will, if passed into a law, still further derange the currency, prostrate business, spread ruin and desolation through all classes of society, and change the present distress into a settled and deep-rooted despair.

And whereas, if said Bill become a law, it will provide one currency for office holders and another for the people.

Therefore, Resolved, That it is the will of this General Assembly, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress, vote against said bill, or any other containing similar provisions, and use all legal and proper means to prevent the passage thereof, and that they be and they hereby are so instructed.

(We think it will puzzle Messrs. Niles and Smith, to jump over this even though they be gifted in that way as are the Senators from Ohio and Mr. Wall of N. Jersey.)

Another Quarrel among Members of Congress.—In the debate upon our Indian relations in the House the other night, Mr. Downing, of Florida, disagreeing with Mr. Biddle, of Pittsburgh, Pa., made some taunting and personal remarks upon his course, which Mr. Biddle replied to, by charging upon him a falsehood. Mr. D. said "do you impute falsehood to me?" at the same time catching up some missile and making a demonstration to advance upon Mr. Biddle. Mr. Biddle repeated his accusation, when immediately, Mr. Downing was arrested by many members.

[This affair has since been adjusted, as well that between Mr. Bell and Mr. Turney.]

Chancellor Kent has appeared with an opinion in an article of great length, in the New York American, in direct opposition to that of Judge McKinley, given at Mobile, upon the inability of a corporation created by one State to enter into contracts out of the jurisdiction of the power that created it. That decision astonished the public generally, as well as the legal fraternity. The merchants about New York feeling much interested on the subject, the opinion of Chancellor Kent was asked for, and acquiescence to the request, it has been given.

Since the decision of Judge McKinley that a Corporation cannot make contracts beyond the limits of the State in which it exists, several refusals to pay debts to the U. S. Bank have been made in New Orleans.

The decision, by the strong tribunal by which it holds out, is well calculated to make men dishonest.—*Richmond Whig.*

John Wilson, late Speaker of the Alabama Legislature, who was indicted some time since by a grand jury of the State for descending from his chair, and murdering Jos. J. Anthony on the floor of the House, has been tried, acquitted on the charge of murder, and found guilty of justifiable homicide. If the circumstances as they have been related are correct, this is certainly an extraordinary verdict.

Charlotte:

riday, June 22, 1838.

...e hereof, for the information of the people ...ly, the following letter, relative to the kind ...ney in which Taxes are to be paid. We do ...re cheerfully, as it will relieve Sheriffs ...the charge of being hard on the people by ...ving their taxes either in North Carolina mo...

...It must be plain to every one, that ...ent the this or suffer the loss of 4 or 5 per ...discount between North and South Carolina ...at Raleigh.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C. }
April 23, 1838. }

...Sir: I hasten to answer the enquiry you ...e in relation to the kind of funds that will be ...ived from the Sheriffs at this Department in ...settlement of public taxes. The laws require ...this office make it my duty to deposite in ...banks of the State all the money that I receive ...this Treasurer, and I can therefore receive ...such funds as the Banks will receive in de...from me. I am aware of the difficulty ex...ced by Sheriffs in your section of the State ...ining the right kind of funds, and would ...ly relieve them could I do so consistently ...my official duty. I will have republished ...the Register, of this City, an article ...the subject which I had inserted last year ...information of the Sheriffs of the State— ...all Governor from that article that the notes ...S. C. and Georgia Banks cannot be received ...payment of public taxes.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obt. srt.
D. W. COURTS, *Pub. Treasurer.*

We published a week or two since, a notice ...a portion of the Republican party of Provi... not a few days since, at which a resolution ...adopted, requesting the Republican party to ...Charlotte on the 15th inst., to nominate a ...date for the office of Sheriff, on whom they ...unite. We understand that during the last ...some of the Whigs had the curiosity to at... a Republican from Providence where the ...ing was held and whether he attended it, ...he did and behold, he had not even heard of the ...ing until it was announced in the Journal. ...rumor says this meeting was held in a ...ble room in Charlotte, where all things were ...ped in order. Truly, these Yankees hunt all ...s in getting up meetings.

...Yankees hold a meeting last Friday and no... their candidate for Sheriff. We shall take ...ce of it in our next.

The South Carolina Resolutions.—We give ...to extract from Gen. Hamilton speech in ...ion to the resolutions adopted by the Legis... of South Carolina, instructing their Senators ...opposing their Representatives to vote for the ...reasury bill. We are glad to see, notwith...ding the great influence of one individual on ...Legislature of this State, that there are a few ...ndent men in that body, even who, though ...m their State are not willing to be led blind... to support a measure their constituents con... We may be considered severe when we ...that the Legislature has been governed by self... motives, nothing more to the interests of their ...ents than the good of the whole country, in ...ring the Sub-treasury bill, but more liberal... is our deliberate opinion, that this has been ...ning principle of a majority. Mr. Davis, ...gentleman who introduced the resolutions, was ...a year ago a warm advocate of a U. S. Bank, ...ote for having its capital increased fifteen ...ions—he is now a strong opponent of the Bank. ...men express opinions deliberately formed ...then advocate them, if a sudden change takes ..., even if they are honest in their opinions, ...by themselves open to suspicion. But time ...ll unfold every thing will show whether we ...error or not.

It is, however, time that I should now say a ...d or two on the Resolutions themselves.

...ere first resolution asserts as a fact what I do ...know and do not believe—that the Sub-Trea... scheme has found favor with a majority of ...ple of this State. I believe this to be a ...ished falsehood. Until Mr. Calhoun con... to become the foster-father of this treasury ...ng, there were not ten individuals in the ...y with whom the unpromising handling sh... ...ld commence. Even the very papers and ...s that now beg the ungodly wrecks to ...ain, spit upon his paling infancy, when ...ared to be hanging in all the uncertainties of ...s on the extended dugs of its legitimate ...s. It is true that Mr. Calhoun was able to ...the conversion on November last of about ...hundred and twenty-five citizens of this State ...ppeared to be respectable members of the ...y; and that, too, with a miraculous rapi... almost equal to that of the mighty apostle ...journey to Damascus. It may be that these ...and twenty-five gentlemen have made ...enough converts to serve as an echo to their ...ices, but that the great body of our people ...considered this subject I do not believe. It ...most eminently interesting and distasteful, ...is minds familiar with financial details. I ...that among our politicians there is a vast ...ity in favor of the sub treasury; and that ...e efforts are making to form and consoli... party on this question. And I further ad... that it may be about as convenient a one for ...ion as can be designed. Nor do I pre... to say that a majority of the people may not, ...the form of party discipline, "with present ap... to hand," be brought to sustain this mea... extraordinary as it may seem. A few clap... and cant phrases will often accomplish what ...ndent philosophy cannot effect. "The ...ation of the South from the commercial ...ion of the North," and "a direct trade with ...," from the flexible lips of a cunning demo... will work wonders; and many honest and ...ed patriots will scarcely give themselves ...e to ask how looking up gold and silver in bags ...Cyclopean cube, with a correspondent basis to their mind of fundamental, enduring power, ever accomplish this purpose. They will take the purchase as true, until dollar has got the bursting to fight, or an argument has descended ...to the comfortable position of supply of silver ...—Independent Treasury perfectly fashion... page.

At present the people of South Carolina have ...regarded the Sub-Treasury scheme with about as much indifference as they have the popular hoax... ...ings of Animal Magnetism and Phrenology. I ...am quite sure they are equally prepared to exec... ...ction any instructing our Senators and Representa... ...tives to vote for the Hocussing Establishment—mea... ...sure of fat more eminent respectability, which cannot involve the forgery of our people and the ...corruption of our public servants.

The enquiry, therefore, in this resolution I cannot vote for without violating my own sense of propriety.

Let me now say a word on the second resolution under most poignant of all, which, by a ...ingling device, hoodwinks an instruction to the refractory members of Congress. At least it constitutes a fearful admonition.

The resolution is in these words: "*Resolved*, that in the opinion of this Legislature the policy ...enforced in these resolutions [that is, the resolutions approving the sub-treasury] is essential to the best interests of the country; and that any public servant who refuses to promote the same, pursues a course injurious to the welfare and prosperity of the State."

This resolution, Sir, is certainly very modest and unpretending. The Legislature has a clear and incontestible right to express its opinion that the sub-treasury is a measure essential to the best interests of the country, and that all who differ in opinion with them are pursuing a course injurious to its welfare and prosperity. But are not our members of Congress equally entitled to their opinion? And if it happens to be precisely the reverse of this dogma, may they not submit their convictions with the belief that to point of fact they are pursuing a course best calculated to promote the prosperity and welfare of the country when they oppose the sub-treasury scheme? Is not this question precisely as broad as it is long? And is it surrounded down at last issue, sir, your opinion, and my opinion, and any body's opinion; and the declaration make into a mentality about as absurd as it is harmless. I admit it contains a threat; but in this point of view it is not an unusual one to be buoyed all human toleration. A ...conscience is unquestionably a, but such an one as old Napoleon in the cornfield, that respectable personage who had stood for so many years in the same spot, blasted with his straw and dead feathers, whom the crows may eye with perfect safety.

Sir, those who executed these resolutions are perfectly aware that South Carolina repudiates the doctrine of instruction. It has never found favour in her eyes. The example which has been cited of the instructions sent to our delegation to oppose the tariff, do not apply. They were intended to strengthen, and to weaken, our delegation; to give them confidence in their course; not to violate their consciences; because they were known to concur with the unanimous opinion of nearly our whole people on that topic. The effort before us is certainly the first settled design to instruct, and by indirection to reach the consciences of a reluctant member.

I do not propose, sir, at this time, to discuss the doctrine of instruction. I must however, assume the privilege of saying that according to my humble view the exercise of this doctrine involves as gross an usurpation and fallacy in political ethics as can well be conceived.

In the first place, the constitution gives us the right to *elect*, but gives us no right to *depute*, our functions—the very end and scope of the exercise of the right of instruction. If it was designed that we should exercise this formidable power, it ought to have been given by an express grant in the constitution; otherwise its assumption must be usurpation.

It is a fallacy, because it proceeds likewise on the modest assumption that we are better informed on the subject on which the member of the National Congress is to exercise his judgment and conscience, than himself—although specially within his constitutional jurisdiction and competence; and for the exercise of his free and unbiassed suffrage he is responsible to God and his country.

This is not all. The practice itself is calculated to work an entire change in our system of government, by substituting the legislation of our State Legislatures for the legislation of Congress. Does the constitution make our members of Congress our clerks? No. The venom of faction, disgusting arrogance, and the enormity of overweening vanity, may attempt to force them to be so.

If these objections hold in the abstract against the right of instruction, what form do they acquire when applied at the present occasion and to the persons against whom the Resolutions on your table are levelled.

☞ *Increase of Revenue in North Carolina.*—We learn from the Raleigh papers, that the Comptroller, Wm. F. Collins, Esq., has given information that Hardy Bryant, Esq., Clerk of Jones County Court, had made his annual report on the revenue of his county, under the new assessment law passed at the last session of the General Assembly, from which report it appears that there has been a general increase of taxable property, when contrasted with the last year's report; more especially in that of Real Estate and Town Property. The increase is upwards of $100,000 in favor of the new law. Jones county is small in territory, but the lands are rich and valuable. Should there be a proportionable increase in all the counties, the Revenue of North Carolina will receive a handsome addition.

The Comptroller requests the different Clerks of the counties of this State, to send in their reports at as early a day as practicable, as there have been many inquiries addressed to him on the subject of the revenue, under the new act of assessment.

☞ *Convention at Greensborough.*—It was proposed a short time ago by a writer in the Fayetteville Observer, to hold a Convention in Greensborough on the 4th of July next, to adopt measures to establish a direct Foreign Trade, and also, for adopting a system of Internal Improvement, with a view to concentrating the trade and business of the State at a point or points within our borders. Since this Convention has been proposed, meetings have been held in several places and delegates appointed to attend its deliberations. We should have noticed this proposition sooner, but knowing from our isolated situation that the citizens of this county would take no interest in a proceeding of the kind. It would give us great pleasure to see the trade from this section diverted from its usual channels, but it will be a hard task—our citizens have been so much in the habit of trading to the towns of South Carolina, their opposition have almost been silenced from their own State, and if any thing is done to divert their trade we fear it will have to be done by others.

GREENSBOROUGH CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Wilmington, holden on the 9th day of June, 1838, Dr. Thomas H. Wright, Magistrate of Police, in the Chair, Gen. Alexander McRae, Secretary.

On motion of Jos. Liggett, Esq.

Resolved, That while the citizens of Wilmington rejoice in the general prosperity of the State, they have a particular interest in the development of the resources and encouragement of the industry of the productive Western Counties, and in the extension of the facilities of transportation to those regions connected with Wilmington as their shipping Port.

Resolved, That while South Carolina and Virginia are urging upon our citizens the advantages of their own ports, it becomes us to call upon them to enquire into the many advantages possessed by their own Wilmington, submitting that without expense we can transport with the shortest Charleston on the one hand and the deepest Norfolk on the other, possessed as we are of depth of water for vessels of sufficient burthen for maintaining an extensive foreign trade, not inferior to any of the larger and more prosperous Cities of the South, with a greater variety of products to furnish Cargoes to any part of the world, than any other port in the U. States.

Resolved, That we hail with joy an occasion which may afford an opportunity of meeting our fellow Citizens from various sections, and conferring with them on subjects connected with the great interests of the State; and that therefore we do now appoint Delegates to a Convention proposed to be holden at Greensborough on the 4th day of July next.

Resolved, That W. C. Lord, Wm. B. Meares, R. H. Cowan, Walter Gwynn, F. J. Hill C. C. Shaw, A. Lazarus, Alexander McRae, Jas. Liggett, P. K. Dickinson, H. R. Savage, A. J. DeRosset, Jr. J. P. Brown, and John McRae be the said Delegates, with power to fill any vacancies which may arise in their own body.

Resolved, That certified copies of these Resolutions be sent to the Intendant of the City of Raleigh, and to the Magistrate of Police of the Towns of Newbern, Halifax, Fayetteville, Hillsboro', Salisbury, Greensboro', Ashboro', Fitzboro', Salem, Lexington, Lincolnton, and such other places as may be deemed expedient by the above Committee, soliciting their immediate co-operation in the objects of the contemplated Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Advertiser, with a request that the same be republished in the several newspapers of the State.

A true Copy from Proceeding of said meeting.
THOMAS H. WRIGHT, *Chm'n.*
ALEXANDER McRAE, *Secretary.*

☞ We learn that another outrage has been committed on the frontier, coming this time from the British side. The American Steamboat Telegraph about 10 o'clock, A. M., June 1, when off the port of Brockville, U. C. was fired into by a band of militia on board a schooner in the harbor. The Captain states so many as twenty shots were fired. Several balls struck the boat, one piercing the side of the boat opposite the ladies' cabin. The Captain had steam on his boat, and made off as soon as possible. No lives were lost. We fear these outrages if not put a stop to will be the means of causing a rupture between this country and England.

☞ *The Cherokees.*—We are gratified to learn, that all the Cherokee Indians within the limits of Georgia, have been taken, and that the captives were made with the utmost kindness and humanity, and free from every stain of violence. This information is derived from a letter from an Aid of Gen. Scott to Gov. Gilmer. We hope all the rest may be as easily taken.

☞ Col. E. T. Taylor has been elected from King George County, Va. by a majority of three votes over Mr. Hoes. If a Whig is elected to fill the vacancy in Buckingham there will be a Whig majority of two in the Virginia Legislature, if not there will be a TIE.

☞ *Cape-Fear Navigation.*—The following estimate of the transportation on the Cape-Fear for the year ending the 1st May, 1838, was reported at the annual meeting held on the 1st of June, in Fayetteville.

Down.—Cotton, 8,838 bales; Flour, 4,625 bbls; Tobacco, 295 hhds.; Spirits, 35 bbls.; Grain, 4,281 bushels; Flax seed, 965 casks; and $352 freight on article not enumerated. Toll, $1,945 53.

Up.—Salt, 41,737 bushels; Hhds. and Pipes, 9,116; Barrels, 2,747; Tierces, 374; Iron, 314½ tons; Lime, 569 casks; $6,285 45 cts. freight on articles not enumerated.

The officers for the present year, are Edward L. Winslow, President; James Mebane, N. Mendenhall, John H. Hall, and C. J. Williams, Directors. James Mebane, Esq. the former President declined a re-election; and received the thanks of the Company for his long and faithful services.—*Bal. Standard.*

☞ *Operations of the Mint.*—The coinage at the U. S. Mint, during the last month was greater than ever done at that establishment during the same length of time. The pieces were as follows:—Half eagles, 30,020; quarter, eagles, 6,760; half dollars, 948,0000; quarter dollars, 196,000; dimes, 625,000; half dimes, 530,000; cents, 678,500. Total number of pieces, 2,013,940, valued at $838,052 90. Mr. Patterson, the Director, says the mint is still busily occupied with the fabrication of small coins, for which the demand seems to be but little diminished.—*ib.*

A GARDENER WELL PAID.

A correspondent of the Steubenville Herald says, that among the appropriations which have been asked for, from the People's money, for the expenses of carrying on the Government for the present year, is the sum of $1000 *for the President's head gardener!* Now the people have supposed that the President was in the receipt of a pretty snug sum, when he was regularly paid $25,000 per annum, as a fixed salary. But here we see, that this is not enough for this economical office holder, and that his salary is to be indirectly increased, by the government paying his gardener $1000 more, which, in fact and truth, is paying the President $26,000 per annum. But if the gardener is to be paid by the Government, why is not the head Cook, and the head Coachman? and then the salary be increased to $100,000 per annum. Will the people not continue this extravagance?—*Bal. Register.*

Cotton.—There has been considerable demand for Cotton during the last week, with some advance. Prime qualities have sold at 9 cents.—*Fay. Observer.*

By the packet ship St. Andrew, Liverpool papers to the 8th May have been received.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May 7.

Prices had advanced ¼ a. ½ per lb. Sales for the week 37710 bales; 7500 on speculation. Imports for the week 20027. There continues a good demand. The sales on Saturday were 3000 bales, and to-day the business amounts to 3000 at steady prices.

Seth Barker, in the Holly Spring settlement, a few miles from this place had his dwelling struck by lightning on the 27th ult. and the chimney berated to pieces as low as the funnel. The family were at supper in the same house at the time, some of whom were seriously injured, but all stunned awfully at the moment. One circumstance in the event is curious: A clock stood in the back part of the house, the glass front of which was perforated with a round smooth hole, as if made with a large bullet; and no other injury done to the clock.—*Southern Citizen.*

Mr. HOLTON: You as the Editor of the Charlotte Journal will give the following proceedings an insertion in your paper.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Agreeable to a notice published in the Charlotte Journal, calling a meeting on 15th day of June, this instant, at the Court House in Charlotte, for the purpose of selecting some one belonging to the Republican party to be nominated as a candidate for Sheriff, at the approaching election, upon whom the Republicans of the county could unite. Forty or fifty persons, *substantial farmers of the County*, met at the time and place above mentioned, when the meeting was called to order, and Wm. Berryhill, Esq. was upon motion of Mr. John Kirk appointed chairman.

Dr. Jefferson Orr, rose and addressed the meeting in a few appropriate remarks explanatory of the object of the meeting.

John Weeks, Esq. next addressed the meeting, who observed that he was well aware, that Col. Z. Morris, Thos. L. Hutchison, Wm. Wilson and Thos. N. Alexander, Esquires, had been *solicited and desired*, to become a candidate by the people for that office. That he then put in nomination for that appointment the names of the aforesaid gentlemen, from which they might make a choice.

Whereupon, Col. Morris, Mr. Hutchison, and Wm. Wilson, each rose and addressed the meeting, *declining a nomination.*

The question was then propounded by the Chairman, if the meeting would agree to the nomination of Thos. N. Alexander, which was carried by a unanimous vote. The meeting then adjourned.

WM. BERRYHILL, *Chm'n.*
June 15, 1838.

[FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Holton: Will you be so kind as to inform me whether or not the Van Buren Jackson Sub Treasury Democratic candidates for a seat in the next General Assembly of N. C., in this county are in favor of a division of the County of Mecklenburg. The freemen of this section of the County are determined to support no man who will not come out and declare his opinions, and moreover he nor they need not calculate upon sliding into the Legislature under the pretended right of instruction. We have to labour under too many inconveniences to live satisfied under the existing circumstances. I have understood that some if not all of the Candidates, are opposed to a division of this County, alleging that the people in this quarter are not able to build a Court House and Jail. I wish them not to be too uneasy upon this point. We are not going for Van Buren & Co. now, we intend to go for our own interest for a while, this was not the case at the last election, we then had a different question from the one which we will make the test question. We farmers down here cannot think for one minute that the present elections have any thing to do with the politics of the country, we see no cause for any excitement on this score. We are pledged to support the men who advocate our cause and unless they come out openly for a division of the county, all their Van Buren speeches will not gain the votes of the Republicans of this part of the County, and I, for one now demand from each candidate a public announciation of his views upon this subject. I have no idea of going against either of the Candidates at present for the Legislature upon political grounds, but I would not support any man who will not declare himself for a division of the county, Whig, Democrat or what not. But I would freely support any respectable Whig in preference to any Democrat, provided the former was in favor of our measure and the latter opposed to it, this is to be the test question here, and not Van Buren, Bank or no Bank. I wish you Mr. Holton, to inform us through your paper if possible, the opinions of the candidates upon this point. We want to know as early as possible, because the subject has been one which has caused a great deal of chat. All agree that they will go against the whole game if they oppose our wishes, they need not ride about and say, that if the people say so we will go for it, they must come out and risk the consequences.

We have become tired of this party excitement and especially in the election of county officers, for one I cannot see for my life why it is necessary to drag the people from different parts of the county to nominate a Democratic candidate for Sheriff, as if a man could not discharge the duties of that office unless he is a republican or an other stamp unless he is a Van Buren man. I call myself a republican as strong as I feel disposed but I object again to all this nonsense now practised in. May we, if we have honest, faithful and competent men, vote for all we should ask, and not say I will not support such a man because he calls himself Whig. I have thought much upon this subject and am satisfied that many errors have been committed by all parties in going for the party right or wrong; let us all lay aside this spirit I say, for if it is persisted in, our country will ere long be in a wretched condition.

LOVER OF MECKLENBURG.

[We confess our correspondent is rather hard for us to have got the real sentiments of the candidates for the Legislature, but we can give him the sentiments of those I have for which for them, and if they are incorrect our columns are open to them for their refutation. When the question of a division of the County was first proposed it was opposed as it was reported; by all the candidates except Mr. Erwin, but since the present electioneering campaign has commenced and the people have expressed a determination not to vote for any man that will not go for this measure, they have become in favor of it, thereby preventing any opposition to them on that ground by its friends.]—*Ed. Charlotte Journal.*

DIED

In this county, on the 3d instant, Mrs. ELLEN EDWARDS, wife of Mr. Matthew A. Edwards, aged about 25 years, leaving a kind and affectionate husband and two children to mourn their loss.—During her long confinement she was ready at all times to say, thy will O God be done. Her pleasant smile while contending with her mortal enemy gave evidence that she bore the image of her Heavenly Father.—*Communicated.*

We are authorized to announce CALEB IRWIN, Esq., as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, at the ensuing election.

May 18, 1838. 93tf

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. D. SMITH, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 7, 1838. 89tf

We are authorized to announce Wm. S. NORWOOD, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 6, 1838. 89tf

The Citizens of Charlotte are respectfully requested to meet in the Courthouse on Saturday night next, at early candle light, to make arrangements for the celebration of the FOURTH OF JULY in a becoming manner.

June 21. A CITIZEN.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1838.

THE 63d Anniversary of American Independence, will be celebrated at the CATAWBA SPRINGS by a **Dinner and Party.** An Oration will be pronounced on the occasion.

June 20, 1838. 4t94

Now or Never!!!

Positively the last Chance.

ON Saturday evening the 23d inst. Mons. Raoche, will positively conclude his extraordinary Magical Performances in this place. The exhibition on that evening, will excel every thing heretofore performed in this place for the variety and richness of the repast offered to the public.

June 19, 1838.

Bacon! Bacon!!

HAVING purchased a lot of very heavy Virginia BACON, the same is for sale at my old Price 12½.

GEORGE CROSS.
June 19, 1838. 4t94

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by Note or Book account, are requested to come forward and pay before or during the August Court. In my absence Mr. A. R. Briard will attend to my business at my house.

W. F. ALEXANDER.
June 19, 1838. 93tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Col. W. W. Lide, are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. M. MAXWELL, *Adm'r.*
June 15, 1838. 4t95

Pay your Taxes!

THE citizens of Mecklenburg County are requested to give their punctual attendance at each and every muster ground on muster days, and bring with them North Carolina money or specie, sufficient to pay their Taxes for 1837—also arrearages thereon, as there are many that stand unpaid. I will be present or some deputy to receive the Taxes. No excuse will be taken as in payment the Cash must come.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*
June 20, 1838. 403tf

Strayed

FROM the subscriber living 7 miles above Concord, on the old stage road, on the first of April last, a bay MARE, about 9 or 9 years old, about 14½ hands high, left eye out and blaze in her forehead and marked with the saddle a good deal. Any person taking up said Mare and giving me information of the same shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

MICHAEL WALTER.
June 14, 1838. 4t112

POETRY.

ANSWER TO THE "LINES WRITTEN ON A FASHIONABLE PROTUBERANCE."

Oh! ye whose eyes are black or blue,
Hasten my song with vigor new,
And lend me all your aid to thump
The constant bother of the "Hump!"
In ancient times we learn it write,
Just what she pleased was worn by maiden—
Evil had her "Be lief pattened."
Wisdom trembling Mr. Adam)
In every age, from time to season,
Hundreds of turns the fair have been;
They would the Fashions to their will
And polish Nature by their skill—
And if they sank the aid of art
To correct the conquest of the heart,
Man dotted to distort that they talk
So much of trouble for his sake,
Nor should they be ashamed the last
Because it is for him they dress.
Him, in his rags, He wanton sun,
Pets on his suit of Yankee blue,
Or struts about in quality black,
With every hair brushed off his back,—
And curls in her presence goes,
He, by his circled caution shows—
By musing, shaving, brushing, rubbing,
By combing, shaving, brushing, scrubbing,
Until he looks as prim and clean
As finished her damsel of fourteen—
How much he feels that silent sway,
He dare not show or disobey.
If to one dress as to their eyes,
The fair had not attention shown—
What duty, filthy beasts would we,
In habit and appearance be?
And the' you choose 'tis true the fair,—
To our dull minds strange things may wear—
Though we who are devoid of taste,
May wonder at a wasp-like waist
And frocks that show enough of shoulder,
To make a modest lover bolder—
Yet bishop doctor and patriarchs,
Will live in spite of the gazettes,
And it will cost you many a tassel
Before they will trudge the tassle.
'Tis not man's business or his duty
To meddle with the dress of beauty;
And when he finds the mode should they,
In stubborn obstinacy disobey.
Rob all your pouts with their animate!
Should change the fashion of their haunches!

But say ye crusty single men,
Who've lived your three score years and ten,
Or are in feeling of that age,
Why bet at your own dresses rage?
Reflect upon a ruffled dickey,
White'er you say that "Hump" are trickey,
Or glance upon your plaited shams
Which honest pinioners rudely damn—
And are you write new "Hump" epistles,
Just feel your necks encased in bristles,
Which once adorned some hundred grunies,
But now are worn by rule of Gunter;
Look at your wide and rolling collars,
For which the tailor takes your dollars;
Your coats all made of paste and padding
And gingerbread—sometimes dubbed wadding—
And surely of all creatures, man
Is least to think or speak of beau!
Ye things of backram! tell your pant,—
For I'm resolved the secret shall know it,
To think, when next of "Humps" he writes
A moment over a pair of tights;
And if they do not make a bump
Uglier by far about the rump,
Than hunches do—then I'll agree,
That he deserves the victory.
In such a war, I flee my foe,
And not, as he has done, attack
The rival I would overthrow
By safter coast at the back.
I take the enemy in front,
And there I bear the battle's brunt,
And give a phrenologic bump,
That's larger than his fancied "Hump!"
The ladies wear no wheat or bran,
To satisfy the willing creature, man;
Such things they need not—'tis a libel,
And if the post on the Bible
Is duly sworn, I'll prove in law,
A "Hump" he never felt or saw!"
My dander's up! What! say the fair,
Such things as wheat and bran can wear,
And feathers and the Lord knows what,
Near any place or any spot!
I'll not believe it—'tis the tale
Of one who has been kicked mean high—
Who hates the sex and dares to rail
Because he knows no brilliant eye,
That ever flashed from woman's form,
To flush a trembling lover's face,
Would deign that icy soul to warm,
Who's sinned away his day of grace.
No! they need no artificial "Humps"
To give such beauties the thumps!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Genuine and True.—A young man who boarded at a house in the country, where were several coy damsels, was on one afternoon accosted by an acquaintance, and asked what he thought of the young ladies. He replied they were very shy and reserved.

"So they are," returned the other, "and so much so, that no gentleman could get near enough to tell the color of their eyes."

"That may be," said the boarder quickly "yet I will stake a million that I can kiss them all three without any trouble."

"That you cannot do," cried his friend. "It is an achievement which neither you nor any other man can accomplish."

The other was positive, and invited his friend to the house to witness his triumph. They entered the room together, and the three girls were all at home sitting beside their mother, and they all looked as prim as possible, and almost as sepulchral as Mr. Toosey, lecturing on a duel.

Our hero assumed a very grave aspect, even to dejection—and having looked wistfully at the clock, breathed a sigh as deep as algebra, and as long as a Senate dialogue at the street door. His singular deportment now attracted the attention of the girls, who cast their slow opening eyes upwards to his countenance. Perceiving the impression he had made he turned to his companion and said in a doleful voice—it wants three minutes of the time.

"Do you speak of dinner?" said the old lady putting down her sewing work.

"Dinner?" said he with a bewildered aspect, and pointing as if unconsciously, with curled forefinger at the clock.

A silence ensued, during which the female part of the household glared at the young man with irrepressible curiosity.

"You will see me decently buried," said he, turning to his friend.

His friend was as much puzzled as any body present, and his entertainment added to the interested silence. But the old lady being no longer able to restrain herself, cried—

"Mr. C——, pray what do you speak of?"

"Nothing," answered he with a lugubrious tone—"but that last night a spirit appeared to me," here the girls arose to their feet and drew near—"and the spirit gave me warning that I should die at exactly twelve o'clock to day, and you see it wants but half a minute of the time!"

The girls turned pale, and their hidden superstitions were at once awakened for the deceased and departing one. They stood abstract to the spot, looking alternately at the clock and the unfortunate youth; he then walked up to the eldest of the girls, and taking her by the hand bade her a solemn farewell. He also imprinted a kiss upon her trembling lips, which she did not attempt to resist.

He bade the second and third farewell in the same tender and affectionate manner. His object was achieved, and at that moment the clock struck twelve. Hereupon he looked around surprised, and ejaculated, "who would have believed that an apparition could tell such a lie."

It was sometime before the sober maidens understood the joke, and when they did they evinced no resentment.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

The following story is related as a fact in the N. Y. American:

"A circumstance has lately occurred in the South of France, realizing a fairy tale. An old man, now aged seventy-nine, was obliged to leave France during the revolution; he had lost his wife who left behind her two sons and a daughter. Forced to fly for his life, penniless and destitute, he passed the period of the exile of the Bourbons in procuring a scanty subsistence in Italy, Germany, and other parts of Europe and afterwards served in the armies of the Empire. Having returned to his native town, finding himself forgotten by his friends, dispossessed of his estate, unable to gain any intelligence of his children, he resigned himself with content to all the privations of poverty and with a courage worthy of fewer years, endeavored to prevent his becoming a burthen to the charitable, by making himself useful in the office of a lawyer of some celebrity at Marseilles. One of the students of the office who had travelled in Italy, was struck with a resemblance between the old man and a lady he had met in society at Milan. He asked him if he had a daughter in Italy. "I once had three children, but they are all dead," said he. The young man persisted in his inquiries and the result was a conviction that the lady in question was the daughter of the *emigre*. "Sir," said he, "your daughter lives, and lives in a palace at Milan. I know her, she is the Countess Ottolini Visconti, the wife of a dignitary of the Austrian Empire." It was true. Mr. Nappolion had given his daughter in charge to a Milanese lady when two years old. All his letters written to her during his exile had miscarried. He supposed her dead. She had been well educated, and the beauty of her person and the graces of her mind had captivated an Italian of a noble family, who sought her hand. She knew the history of her family, and had long supposed her father dead. She was made acquainted with the circumstances, and the result is an union of father and daughter after a separation of forty-seven years.

THE BATTLE OF ELEVEN HUNDRED HORSES.

'Two of the [Spanish] regiments which had been quartered in Funen, were cavalry, mounted on fine black long tailed Andalusian horses. It was impracticable to bring off these horses, about 1100 in number, and Romana was not a man who could order them to be destroyed; he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to the beast which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles were therefore taken off and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued such as probably never before was witnessed. They were sensible that they were no longer under any restraint of human power. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learned, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twenty together, then closely engaged, striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling over those which were beaten down, till the shore in the course of a quarter of an hour was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on a rising ground at a distance; they no sooner heard the roar of battle, than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romana, in mercy, gave orders for destroying them; but it was found too dangerous to attempt this, and after the last boats quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were seen still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction.—[Southey's History of the Peninsula War.]

A notorious toper used to mourn about not having a regular pair of eyes; one being black and the other light hazel. It is lucky for you," replied his friend, "for if your eyes had been *matches*, your nose would have set them on fire long ago."

Advertising.—Books have been sold by papers at different times on the subject of advertising and its advantages; but those of the public who have never duly considered the subject, have, we are inclined to think, regarded what has been said in relation to the matter as prompted rather by a regard to self interest on the part of the publishers than founded upon a conviction of the advantage which would result from it to the public. It cannot be denied that the patronage of responsible advertisers is at once desirable and profitable, but it is at the same time an undeniable fact that the advantages to the advertiser increase a hundred fold in comparison with those to the publishers. It has been very justly observed that the man who pays liberally for a single sign to be placed in front of his place of business, does well, but certainly he does better still, who, in addition to this, secures the circulation of thousands of signs in every direction, and before the eyes of thousands who would never otherwise hear of him and his goods, and this too with the opportunity of describing particularly the articles on hand.

Our attention was particularly drawn to this subject by a conversation which we listened to yesterday evening, in which facts were detailed which proved conclusively the immense advantages of advertising. A gentleman well known in this city had on hand a large quantity of mulberry trees which he was desirous of selling. He expended about five or ten dollars in advertising in different papers, and in a day or two after, persons came forward and made contracts with him for trees to the amount of $3,500. He also had another article on hand, which he advertised, and at once effected sales to the amount of $1000.—These articles he is well aware would have remained on his hands, had he not availed himself of the public prints to inform the public of the fact that they were for sale by him. We were forcibly struck with the pertinency of his remarks, which were sustained by the facts which he adduced. We might give other instances of the advantages to be derived from advertising, for they are constantly coming to our knowledge; but these will suffice. They prove conclusively, that he who wishes to have his place of business, his stock, and the articles of which he may be in want, generally known will resort to advertisements to accomplish his object.—*Balt. Transcript.*

Irish Driving.—Various are the anecdotes on record of the humor of Irish postboys, but we question if any of them are more characteristic than the following incident. While in Ireland, last summer, two gentlemen hired a car from Belfast to go by the hill-road. A little after they had reached the rising ground, and while absorbed in admiration of the extensive and picturesque scenery, they scarcely perceived that the driver had pulled up the horse, till he came round and opened the car door, and immediately shut it with a bang, bawling out at the same time—"Now get along, Paddy." On being asked, in rather a surly tone, the meaning of his conduct, he held up his hands as if to command silence, and repeating, in a half whisper, "Hold yer tongues, yer honors; I'm making Paddy belave that you're out, and walking up the hill, for the devil a foot he'd go farther this blessed day, did he know that yer honors were sitting at yer aise, an' himself pullin' the legs off ov him up this cruel hill here."

A dandy Jack.—One of our Jack tars in Ardent Square, was amusing himself with remarks on passers by lately, when a dandy came tripping along with his short legged unmentionables lashed rather tight at the bottom. 'I say friend,' said Jack, 'aint you got on your breeches rong end up: 'No fellow, why do you ask?' said the dandy. 'Why,' replied Jack, 'you've got the gallowses on the wrong, end of your trowsers.'

Music.—A kiss is the key note in the music of love. It shows at once to what tune the heart is beating.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1838.

Joseph H. Wilson, Executor of W. Morrison, vs. James W. W. Paris. } Execution by a Justice of the Peace.

Levied on the lands of defendant, adjoining the lands of Jonathan Reid, Zenus A. Grier and others, lying on the waters of Steel Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State, *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for said J. W. W. Paris to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there show cause, (if any he has) why an Order should not be made for the sale of said land.

Witness, Benjy Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in April, A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, C. C. C.

May 21, 1838. Price adv. $6. 6t4

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 68tf

$20 Reward.

LOST on the 5th inst., either in Charlotte, or between Charlotte and my residence, on either road on the Catawba River, a large CALF SKIN POCKET BOOK, containing to amount thereabouts dollars in Small Carolina bank notes—also a number of papers of minor charges, amount not recollected, and the following notes, viz: One note on Richard and Burt Boyle, dated Jan. 1st 1838, for $60 58; one other note on the same $100, dated Jan. 1st 1837; one note on John L. Hayes and Whitener & Boyd, for $175, dated about the 25th October, 1837; one note on James Thompson and John Gorman, the precise amount and date not recollected; one note on Robert Porter for $30, dated some time in 1834, as near as I can recollect; one note on Robert Cathcart of $60, with two or three credits on it; one note on Benjamin Brown and William Robinson for $61 50, payable to Matthew Cooper, of Lincoln County, dated June 17th 1834, with a credit of $15 on it; one note on George W. Sloop, and Larkin Bynes, for $12 21, dated November 18th, 1836; one note on Joseph Q. Robinson and Thomas Robinson, of York Dist., S. C. for $15, dated Jan. 3d, 1838; one note on M. Kimble and A. J. McConnel, of York Dist., S. C. for $15, dated January 3d 1838; one note on L. Berry Stowe for $62 25, dated ——; two receipts from Mr. Harrison A. Burton, of Granville County, N. C. and other valuable papers not recollected. All persons are forewarned trading for any of the above notes and the papers of those notes are notified not to pay them to any one but myself or my order. The above reward will be given to any one for the delivery of the Pocket Book to me with its contents.

JAS. PORTER.

June 11, 1838. 84tf

Bacon! Bacon!!

4000 lbs. Fine BACON and some LARD, for sale by TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

June 13, 1838. 86tf

1 cent Reward and no thanks!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th ult., an indented apprentice, by the name of John Wilson, about 10 years of age. I have reason to believe he was enticed away by some of his relations. All persons are forewarned harboring him, as the law will be enforced against all offenders. The above reward will be given to any one who will deliver him to me in Charlotte, but no expenses will be paid.

SAML. TAYLOR.

June 14, 1838. 87tf

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, about the 13th ult. an iron gray MARE, two years old, one white hind foot, long switch tail, and the mane low on the left side, supposed to have strayed away in company with another mare nearly of the same color. Any information will be thankfully received, if sent to me, or left at the Printing Office.

T. P. BERRYHILL.

June 9, 1838. 402tf

New Public House in Charlotte.

MECKLENBURG HOTEL,
Situated about 150 yards North East of the Court-House.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of

Boarders & Travellers.

This house has undergone thorough repair expressly for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which makes it very comfortable. He promises that no want of attention shall be withheld to accommodate and please all who may favour him with their custom. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords, his house attended with faithful servants, his Stables with plenty, and attended with good Ostlers, and he hopes by close attention to business and good accommodation, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 93-1y

☞He would also inform his friends and customers that he has moved his **Stock of Goods** to the new store room, one door north, near to the Tin Shop, where he would be glad to see all who want to buy bargains.

W. F. A.

Notice!!

TO avoid giving short notices, we will just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring us under still greater obligations by calling on us and closing your accounts with *CASH.*

We have still on hands a superior

Stock of Goods,

which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1838. 81tf

Wanted,

2 or 3 Journeymen Cabinet Makers.—To workmen of sober and steady habits constant work and good wages will be given. No others need apply.

JOS. F. PRITCHARD.

Charlotte, May 1, 1838. 90tf

Wrapping Paper.

THE subscribers have on hand for sale, a supply of good Wrapping Paper.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

April 11, 1838. 89tf

Blank Bank Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A NEW COACH & GI[G] SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully [i]nform the citizens of Charlotte and [s]urrounding country, that he has taken [t]he old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. T[.] Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on **Coach Making** in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good [m]aterial, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had [c]onsiderable experience in the business, he flatters [h]imself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be [e]xerted in trying to make his work equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in this section of country.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also, all kinds of Smith work [d]one.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

April 18, 1838. 93tf

N. B. Two or three apprentices of good morals and industrious habits, will be taken at the above business, if application be made soon.

C. O.

CABINET BUSINESS RESUMED.

THE subscriber having resumed the [b]usiness in the town of Charlotte, offers his services to the citizens of this place and the community generally. Having procured good materials, he pledges himself for the good performances of his work, and having a thorough knowledge of the business he flatters himself that he will be surpassed by any—and moreover, he will use all means in his power to please and accommodate his customers. He will keep constantly on hand every article in his line of business, as soon as a sufficiency can be made, to supply the present demand. The subscriber tenders his thanks to the community for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and prays a continuance of the same.

All kinds of REPAIRING neatly executed and with despatch.

ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

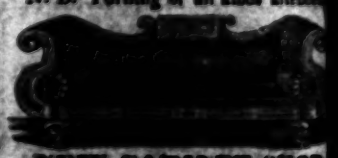
He may be found at all times at his shop 4 doors north east of the Jail, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. John McGinnis, for at his dwelling, immediately in the rear.

All orders for COFFINS attended to with neatness and despatch.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

March 21, 1838. 90tf

N. B. Turning of all kinds attended to.



NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business

at his house, four doors east of the Court House Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

All orders for COFFINS attended to.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1838. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above line repaired on the shortest notice.

For Sale.

12 Bls Superfine FLOUR.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

March 21, 1838. 90tf

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE OINTMENT

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 do.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1838. 15tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE.

Raleigh, September 21, 1838.

I am now 39 years of age—when in my 19th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the month of March last. It would occasionally heal up and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and became very offensive. I tried many remedies to make a cure, but could not overcome, until I applied Gray's Invaluable Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I used much exercise, and very imprudently used bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have worked much, yet it remains firm and free from all appearance or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now consider myself a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

WARRANTEE DEED

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.